



FISKERI- OG KYSTDEPARTEMENTET

Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs

Norwegian Fisheries and Aquaculture Management

-A Brief Introduction

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The Legal Framework

- First: act relating to the participation in fishery, from 1999 – who
- Then: the living marine resources act, from 2009 – how much, how, where, when
- And the third: the raw fish act, from 1951 – first hand sale
- Aquaculture: 2005 Aquaculture Act (replacing the Fish Farming Act of 1985)



Policy objective

“The Fisheries policy shall contribute to establish a sound basis for an economically viable development of the fisheries industry. A sustainable management of the living marine resources is pre-conditional. Through marked orientation and increased value adding, the fisheries sector shall contribute to good employment and living opportunities in the coastal communities.”



International Fisheries Negotiations

- Norway - Russia Barents Sea (north of 62°N)
- Norway - EU North Sea (south of 62°N)
- Norway - Greenland
- Norway – Faroe Island
- Coastal state Norwegian spring spawning herring
- Coastal state mackerel
- Coastal state blue whiting
- NEAFC
- NAFO, CCAMLR, ICCAT, SEAFO

Main elements

- Exploitation strategy
 - harvest strategies
 - annual TAC
- Exploitation pattern
 - technical regulations
- Distribution of quotas
 - different vessel groups
- Vessel regulation
 - quotas
 - licenses/permits



Current Issues

- Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing
 - Port state control measures
 - Flag state responsibility
 - The role of coastal states
 - Market state measures
- Discard ban
- Protection of vulnerable marine environment (VME)
- Sustainable management

Primary legislative objectives

Aquaculture Act

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| Profitability and competitive power | Sustainability |
| Simplification of legislation and administration | Access to coastal areas - production facilities |

Food Law

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| Safe food | A viable food production industry and market access |
| Ensure health, quality and consumers interests throughout the production chain | Good plant- and animal health |

Why a strategy for environmental sustainable aquaculture?

- Current siting structure reflects an earlier era in aquaculture production
- Significant growth over the past 20 years
- Experienced challenges
- The strategy identifies 5 focus areas, where aquaculture have impact on the environment
 - Genetic interaction
 - Pollution
 - Diseases
 - Spatial planning
 - Feed resources

Lessons learnt

- Environmental sustainability is a prerequisite for a long-term development and growth.
 - The carrying capacity of the sea areas
 - Competition with other users
 - Public interest
 - Prevention and control of diseases in aquaculture

Current siting structure needs to be revisited